

SETTLEMENT TESTIMONY

OF

P. RODNEY BLEVINS

ON BEHALF OF

DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.

DOCKET NO. 2020-125-E

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND POSITION WITH DOMINION**
2 **ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.**

3 A. My name is Rodney Blevins, and I serve as President of Dominion
4 Energy South Carolina, Inc. (“DESC” or the “Company”).¹

5 **Q. ARE YOU THE SAME P. RODNEY BLEVINS WHO PREVIOUSLY**
6 **SUBMITTED DIRECT TESTIMONY AND REBUTTAL IN THIS**
7 **PROCEEDING?**

8 A. I am.

9 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR SETTLEMENT TESTIMONY?**

10 A. The purpose of my settlement testimony is to provide the Commission
11 with an overview of the settlement reached by ORS, all intervenors (apart
12 from CMC Steel, which does not oppose the settlement) and the Company.

¹ In April 2019, SCE&G changed its name to Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc. as a result of the acquisition of SCANA Corporation by Dominion Energy, Inc. For consistency, I use “DESC” to refer to the Company both before and after this name change.

1 **Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY INITIAL COMMENTS TO MAKE**
2 **CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS?**

3 A. Yes. I want to begin by thanking the Commission for pausing this
4 proceeding and giving us the opportunity to negotiate this settlement. The
5 Commission's assistance was critical to this process. The Commission's staff
6 should be recognized as well for its diligence and professionalism throughout
7 this process.

8 I also want to thank the ORS for suggesting that we take this approach.
9 In addition, the Company is grateful to the ORS, the South Carolina
10 Department of Consumer Affairs, the South Carolina Energy Users, Mr.
11 Frank Knapp; the Sierra Club, AARP, the South Carolina Coastal
12 Conservation League, the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Walmart,
13 Inc., the United States Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies
14 and CMC Steel for the spirit of cooperation, patience and compromise that
15 they brought to these negotiations.

16 Reaching consensus on a settlement of this case was a remarkable
17 achievement and confirms that parties with varied interests can still achieve
18 agreement on matters that are important to utility regulation in this State. It
19 could not have been done without the leadership of the ORS and its Executive
20 Director and staff.

21

1 **Q. WHAT DOES THE SETTLEMENT DO?**

2 A. If the settlement is approved, the parties will agree to an overall annual
3 revenue increase of \$61.6 million which would result in a rate increase to
4 customers of 2.86%. This is a 63% reduction from the Company's original
5 7.75% rate request net of DSM adjustments.

6 To mitigate the rate increase to customers, DESC will agree to flow
7 back to customers on an accelerated basis Excess Deferred Income Taxes
8 ("EDIT") associated with Unprotected Property. This EDIT will total
9 approximately \$99.5 million as of September 1, 2021 (grossed up for taxes).
10 It will be flowed back through a decrement rider in an amount calculated to
11 reduce the overall annual impact to \$35.6 million. The decrement rider will
12 end when the balance of Unprotected Property EDIT is exhausted, which is
13 currently expected to occur in 2025.

14 Considering the effects of this EDIT rider and DSM adjustments, the
15 net overall retail electric customer increase under the settlement will be only
16 1.42%. The agreed rates would go into effect for bills rendered on or after
17 September 1, 2021. The Company will agree absent extraordinary
18 circumstances not to file another retail electric rate proceeding before July 1,
19 2023 if the settlement is approved.

1 **Q. DOES THE SETTLEMENT INCLUDE BENEFITS THAT GO**
2 **BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE APPLICATION IN THIS**
3 **PROCEEDING?**

4 A. Yes. One of the benefits of the settlement process is that it allowed
5 DESC and Dominion Energy, Inc. to offer benefits that go beyond the issues
6 raised by the application in this proceeding and the ratemaking process itself.
7 Specifically, if the settlement is approved, Dominion Energy, Inc., will
8 commit up to \$30 million of shareholder money for programs benefitting
9 economically distressed or vulnerable DESC customers. Up to \$15 million
10 of these funds will be used to forgive past due balances of more than 60 days
11 as they existed on May 31, 2021. All customer classes are eligible to
12 participate. Another \$15 million will fund energy efficiency upgrades and
13 critical health and safety repairs to customers' homes to allow those homes
14 to participate in other energy efficiency and DSM programs offered by the
15 Company. The expenditure of these funds is anticipated to be administered
16 by the South Carolina Office of Economic Opportunity, which also
17 administers Federal weatherization programs, and will be subject to a
18 stakeholder review process.

19 In addition, DESC will double its annual commitment to the Energy
20 Share program in 2021 and 2022 to \$1.5 million. This program provides
21 funds that are accessed through local community action agencies to assist

1 economically distressed or vulnerable customers. The Energy Share
2 program is funded by voluntary contributions by the Company and its
3 employees as well as customers. The incremental funding will be provided
4 using shareholder funds. For the first time, small general service customers
5 (specifically small commercial businesses) will be able to participate in the
6 Energy Share program and \$500,000 is earmarked for them.

7 If the settlement is approved, DESC has also committed to initiate a
8 stakeholder process to examine an electricity affordability program for
9 DESC's low-income customers and address the need for legislation to
10 implement such a program. This program will explore an affordable
11 payment program that provides a discount to eligible customers on their
12 monthly bills, caps their monthly bills based on income, or an arrearage
13 crediting or arrearage management program. The Parties to this proceeding
14 will all be invited to become members of the stakeholder group. DESC will
15 also provide all information from stakeholder meetings in a docket opened
16 by the Commission.

17 **Q. ARE THERE ADVANTAGES TO USING NON-REGULATED**
18 **FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE IN THE CONTEXT OF A**
19 **COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT?**

20 A. These non-regulated, shareholder funds can be more easily targeted
21 toward specific groups of customers through transfers to non-utility agencies

1 that have specific skills in providing assistance to economically challenged
2 and vulnerable customers. There would be a different set of considerations if
3 these transfers were treated as above-the-line utility expenses, such that
4 revenues from one group of customers were supporting grants to others. This
5 is another reason why there are advantages to settlements. They can more
6 easily accommodate voluntary contributions that go beyond standard
7 ratemaking and allow greater flexibility in their administration.

8 **Q. WHAT IS THE BASIS FOR THE COMMITMENT TO FUND**
9 **CRITICAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REPAIRS TO CUSTOMERS'**
10 **HOMES?**

11 A. This was a very insightful suggestion made by intervenors which the
12 Company endorses. The Company has embarked on a dramatic expansion of
13 the energy efficiency programs it is offering to low and moderate income
14 customers. The Commission is aware of that from recent demand side
15 management ("DSM") and integrated resource plan ("IRP") dockets.

16 One limiting factor for these low and moderate income programs is
17 that some low-income housing stock has critical health and safety
18 deficiencies, things like missing windows, rotten floors, and holes in exterior
19 walls or roofs. These deficiencies make it unsafe or ineffective to install
20 standard efficiency measures unless the deficiencies are repaired. The
21 required repairs are a matter for the construction trades and are beyond the

1 scope of the services that DESC or its DSM programs contractors can
2 reasonably provide. The cost of these repairs often exceeds the amount that
3 can be justified as cost effective for recovery through standard DSM
4 mechanisms.

5 But the need is real. We hope to make a significant contribution
6 toward addressing it through shareholder funds, voluntarily offered as part
7 of this settlement, to be administered by the South Carolina Office of
8 Economic Opportunity using its procurement system and contractors. This
9 would be difficult if not impossible under existing DSM standards and
10 practices, but can be addressed through voluntary contributions made under
11 the terms of a settlement.

12 **Q. WHAT REDUCTIONS IN THE RATE REQUEST ARE INHERENT**
13 **IN THE SETTLEMENT?**

14 A. If the settlement is approved, DESC will agree to accept rates based
15 on an ROE of 9.5% computed based on a capital structure of 48.38% debt
16 and 51.62% equity. The Company will also accept, for the purposes of this
17 settlement, the revenue and expense adjustments proposed by ORS, with
18 certain exceptions enumerated in the settlement document. Among other
19 things, those adjustments extend the amortization of certain previously
20 deferred amounts, eliminate earnings-based incentive compensation, reduce
21 the embedded cost of debt by eliminating certain swap losses and tender

1 premiums associated with bond financings, eliminate the proposal to pre-
2 fund the storm damage reserve with new revenue accruals, reduce
3 depreciation expense through the adoption of ORS's Depreciation Study,
4 reduce turbine maintenance accruals, and otherwise adjust the expenses of
5 deferral account balances to be recovered by the Company.

6 Eliminating the swap losses and tender premiums mentioned above
7 will result in the Company taking a charge equal to those amounts to be
8 funded by shareholders and not collected from customers. The Company has
9 agreed to rates calculated based on these adjustments in support of settlement
10 in this matter but with the clear understanding that these adjustments will not
11 set precedents for future proceedings.

12 **Q. WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-PRECEDENTIAL**
13 **NATURE OF THE ADJUSTMENTS?**

14 A. Because the adjustments do not set precedent for future cases, parties
15 can agree to accept the settlement outcome as a package, without accepting
16 the specific adjustments on which the rate was calculated and without
17 concern that they will be locking in similar adjustments in future cases. This
18 kind of practical flexibility allows the resolution of rate filings based on
19 pragmatic considerations in ways that are not necessarily possible outside of
20 a settlement. The fact that compromises concerning adjustments do not set

1 precedents for future cases is a large part of what makes this sort of settlement
2 possible.

3 **Q. DOES THE SETTLEMENT INCLUDE OTHER PROVISIONS?**

4 A. Yes. For example, there are a number of other specific provisions in
5 the settlement related to cost benefit analyses for future grid improvement
6 plans; stakeholder processes and reporting concerning capital projects at coal
7 plants; lead lag studies for future rate proceedings; changes to specific rates
8 to accommodate large commercial customers; and reductions in basic
9 facilities charge increases for residential customers. These provisions are set
10 forth in the settlement document itself.

11 **Q. IS THE SETTLEMENT OPEN TO REVISION AT THIS STAGE?**

12 A. The settlement was negotiated as a package and includes multiple
13 trade-offs and inter-related provisions that together create a balanced
14 resolution to this case. None of the settlement terms operate independently
15 of the others. By the terms of the settlement itself, any changes would allow
16 the parties to withdraw their consent.

17 **Q. BEYOND THE BENEFITS IN THIS PROCEEDING, HOW DO YOU**
18 **SEE THIS SETTLEMENT BENEFITING THE REGULATORY**
19 **PROCESS GOING FORWARD?**

20 A. As the Commission is aware, the order approving Dominion Energy,
21 Inc.'s acquisition of DESC specifically envisioned a rate proceeding being

1 filed in 2020 with rates to be effective in 2021. The prior company's focus
2 was on its nuclear construction program and it had not filed a general rate
3 case since 2012. So in a very direct way, this rate case is among the last
4 pieces of unfinished regulatory business arising out of the events that resulted
5 in Dominion Energy, Inc. acquiring DESC.

6 The fact that this case may now be resolved by agreement of all the
7 parties is a remarkably positive development for the State of South
8 Carolina. To be sure, DESC is foregoing a material portion of the revenue
9 requirement as well as other terms it sought in its original filing—the first
10 such filing, as has been mentioned, in almost a decade. Dominion Energy's
11 late Chairman and CEO testified in the merger docket that as a 200-year-old
12 company, Dominion Energy takes the long view. That remains true
13 here. DESC and Dominion Energy, Inc. are willingly supporting an outcome
14 (via the settlement) that provides expanded customer benefits at shareholder
15 expense knowing that doing so allows us to turn the page and start a new
16 chapter in the history of this Company in South Carolina on a constructive,
17 collaborative and positive footing.

18 For making that outcome possible, we are grateful to ORS, the South
19 Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs, the South Carolina Energy Users,
20 Frank Knapp the Sierra Club, AARP, the South Carolina Coastal
21 Conservation League, the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Walmart,

1 Inc., the United States Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies
2 and CMC Steel. We specifically thank the leadership, lawyers, experts and
3 support staff of each of these organizations. And most particularly, we thank
4 ORS and its Executive Director, Nannette Edwards, for leading in this
5 process.

6 **Q. WHY IS GOING FORWARD ON A MORE POSITIVE AND**
7 **COLLABORATIVE APPROACH IMPORTANT?**

8 A. The challenges facing the electric utility industry are simply too great
9 for utilities, regulators and policy makers to remain divided over what
10 happened in the past. The electric industry is in transition. Society demands
11 significant progress in reducing carbon emissions. For its part, in February
12 of 2020 Dominion Energy announced a corporate-wide goal of achieving net
13 zero carbon and methane emissions by 2050.

14 To that end, studies are underway to determine a plan for ending the
15 Company's reliance on coal as a fuel. The plan to allow DESC to meet
16 customers' needs reliably without coal has yet to be determined. But some
17 or all of the capacity that the Company's coal units represent will need to be
18 replaced with renewable and lower carbon resources that alone or in
19 combination allow grid reliability to be maintained.

20 Reducing carbon emissions in the US economy will place other
21 demands on the electric system as industrial production, personal vehicles,

1 and other forms of transportation increasingly rely on electricity as an energy
2 source. These demands will add to the continuing challenge of meeting
3 customers' needs in the rapidly growing coastal and urban areas that we
4 serve.

5 How to time, sequence, and structure the acquisition of renewable
6 technologies, and successfully integrate intermittent and energy-limited
7 technologies into the grid is another challenge that is part of this transition.
8 Protecting reliability in response to these demands will require careful
9 planning and significant capital investment.

10 What happened during the past decade surrounding the nuclear project
11 created a period of mistrust surrounding electric utilities in South Carolina.
12 That is understandable. But considering the challenges we face today, such
13 emotions will not serve us well going forward. DESC intends to provide a
14 robust response to the challenge of climate change while continuing to
15 maintain the reliable and affordable electric service upon which our
16 customers depend. Balancing these goals is a challenge DESC is confident it
17 can meet. We have a successful track record of reliable and cost-effective
18 utility operations as our earlier testimony in this proceeding shows. But to
19 carry us successfully through the transition that is underway now will require
20 cooperation on the part of all of us who play a role in regulatory and utility
21 matters in this State. It will require robust stakeholder processes as the

1 Commission clearly desires and as the Company is committed to implement.
2 And ultimately, when all the processes have been completed, utilities must
3 be able to reasonably assume that they will be allowed through regulation to
4 recoup the cost of prudent and necessary investments made to ensure reliable
5 service to customers.

6 **Q: WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO SAY IN CONCLUSION?**

7 A. The settlement is an important step in a new chapter in the history of
8 the electric industry in South Carolina. I respectfully request the
9 Commission recognize what a positive development that the settlement
10 represents, which is before you without objection, and approve it as
11 presented.

12 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR SETTLEMENT TESTIMONY?**

13 A. Yes, it does.